

FUNSTON TO TAKE PART IN MEETING WITH GEN. O'BREIGON

Ordered by War Department to Aid Gen. Scott at Conference.

WITHDRAWAL UNLIKELY FOR WEEKS AT LEAST

Supplies are Going Forward in Sufficient Quantity to Last Thirty Days, Anyhow.

PERSHING LINE IS SHORTER

Army Officers are Not Worried by the Constant Movement of About 20,000 Carranzistas Along the Border.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 25.—

Gen. Funston's participation in the border negotiations was ordered by the War Department and in line with the wishes of the chief of staff, who believes that the purpose of the conference will be better served if he has with him one who is more intimately acquainted with the details of the situation.

Gen. Scott and Funston, it was indicated, would remain here for two or three days, in order not to arrive at the border too much in advance of Gen. O'Bregon. Instructions that will govern the conference are expected to be received by Gen. Scott tomorrow. Gen. Scott said he was not yet certain just where the conference would take place, but both he and Gen. Funston have taken it for granted that it will be either at El Paso or Juarez.

That several weeks at least will elapse before the troops are withdrawn from Mexico appears evident from the amount of food and forage sent south from the Columbus base. Supplies sufficient to last from thirty to thirty-five days are now at the front. Gen. Pershing also has received sufficient clothing and shoes to completely re-equip his men.

Reinforcements at Columbus.

All of the 2,300 troops ordered to Columbus to reinforce the line of communications have arrived at their destination. The 5th Cavalry, en route from Brownsville, Tex., passed through El Paso early today on its way to the border base.

Receipt of news today that more Mexican troops were being concentrated in northern Mexico added interest to the coming conference of Gen. Scott, Gen. Funston and Gen. Alvaro Obregon, minister of war for the de facto government.

Army officers here are not alarmed by the troop movements, but it was realized that Gen. Obregon has so disposed his forces that the time when he meets Gen. Scott he will have behind him not fewer than 40,000 men.

Pershing Line Much Shorter.

The concentration of Gen. Pershing's men has brought the punitive forces together in a much shortened line, with the main points of concentration at Casas Grandes and Namiquipa. Scouts and other agents of the army reported that the movements of the de facto government troops are being couched. Official information places the number of those in and about Torreon at about 20,000. Military estimates of troops in Sonora are approximately 15,000, while another 5,000 are in the state of Chihuahua.

Concentrating Carranza Troops.

Added interest was given the coming conference between Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, and Gen. Alvaro Obregon, minister of war for the de facto government of Mexico, by the receipt of news that more Mexican troops were being concentrated in northern Mexico. Army officers here are not alarmed by the information concerning troop movements, but it was realized that Gen. Obregon, as minister of war, has so disposed his forces that by the time he meets Gen. Scott he will have behind him within easy reach not fewer than 40,000 men.

U. S. Concentration Continues.

The concentration of Gen. Pershing's men has continued, and today the punitive forces are backed together in a much shortened line, the two main points of concentration at Casas Grandes and Namiquipa. Scouts and other agents of the army reported that the movements of the de facto government troops are being couched. Official information places the number of those in and about Torreon at about 20,000. Military estimates of troops in Sonora are approximately 15,000, while another 5,000 are in the state of Chihuahua.

Activity at Front Resumed.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 25.—Activities have been resumed by the American expeditionary command in Mexico according to reports reaching here today. The movements in the main, it was stated, have been only those necessary to keep the line of communication intact. It was said also, however, that the most serious fighting of the advanced detachments have been drawn back to the main columns, some of them are now occupying positions north and west of Parral, particularly in an attempt to run down a clue that Villa

TO PUT SLATE THROUGH WITHOUT MORE DELAY

Democratic Leaders of House to Use Special Rules for Army Bill.

Democratic leaders of the House, who charge the republicans with conducting a "filibuster" to delay action on the administration legislative program, were determined today to put the slate through without further delay with the aid of special rules.

This move was decided upon as a result of the success yesterday of Representative Mann of Illinois, the minority leader, in preventing the army bill as amended by the Senate from being sent to conference.

The House rules committee was prepared to bring in today a rule to discharge the military committee from further consideration of the bill and providing for the appointment of House conferees after debate on a motion to recommit. Debate was to be limited to one hour unless the republicans objected, in which case each side was to be given only twenty minutes.

The democrats also plan to take up immediately after the agricultural bill is out of the way, the Philippine, Porto Rican and shipping bills under drastic rules limiting debate on each of the measures.

STRONG INFLUENCE WORKS IN GERMANY AGAINST RUPTURE

Labor Leaders and Socialists Are Averse to Break With U. S.

MANY TEUTONS WILLING TO MAKE CONCESSIONS

Long Conference With Ambassador Gerard and Imperial Chancellor Taken as a Hopeful Sign.

IMMEDIATE REPLY UNLIKELY

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg Will Discuss Situation Again With Kaiser Before Dispatching Answer.

A report from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin outlining the results of his long conference with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, over the American note, is expected at the State Department momentarily.

It was anticipated that the ambassador would shed further light on the attitude of the German government regarding Washington's demands in the submarine controversy.

Mr. Gerard is understood to have already reported that strong political influences are at work in Germany to prevent a rupture between the two nations. Labor leaders and socialists were represented as being particularly adverse to a severance of relations.

Willing to Make Concessions.

The ambassador is said also to have reported that there were strong indications of Germany's willingness to make concessions. Whether those concessions will be broad enough to meet all American demands is problematical.

The fact that the ambassador and the chancellor conferred at some length was pointed to here as a hopeful sign. If Germany was not disposed to consider the demands of the United States, it was believed that there would have been no lengthy discussion.

Unofficial advice that the conference had been held and that the German reply would not be made pending a further conference between the chancellor and Emperor William, were read with considerable interest in official circles.

To Confer Again With Kaiser.

BERLIN, April 25, 3 p.m., via London.—It is understood that the German reply to the American note will not be delivered before the imperial chancellor has another opportunity of conferring with the emperor.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg devoted the afternoon to conferences on the submarine question with Admiral von Fluegel, chief of the admiralty staff. Several of the higher diplomatic officials participated.

The American ambassador was called by telephone to the imperial chancellery's palace this morning. He went immediately, and the conference with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg lasted an hour and ten minutes.

When he came from the conference Ambassador Gerard declined to give any information as to the nature of the discussion and would not answer a question as to whether any one else was present.

GERMAN CRUISERS RAID EAST COAST OF BRITISH ISLES

Lowestoft Bombarded and Four Persons Reported to Have Been Killed.

BRITISH VESSELS ENGAGE IN FIGHT WITH RAIDERS

Germans Said to Have Been Driven Off After Battle Lasting Twenty Minutes.

THREE OF DEFENDERS HIT

Official Statement Says No British Vessel Was Sunk—Death List Comprises Two Men, a Woman and a Child.

LONDON, April 25, 1:05 p.m.—German battle cruisers appeared off Lowestoft today.

Announcement of the appearance of the German warships was made in an official statement.

Local naval forces engaged the raiders and also British light cruisers. The German warships retreated in twenty minutes.

In the engagement two British light cruisers and a destroyer were hit, but none of them was sunk.

Three Killed on Shore.

The German warships opened fire on the coast before departing. Two men, one woman and a child were killed. The material damage apparently was small.

The following official announcement was made:

"At about 4:30 o'clock this morning the German cruiser squadron, accompanied by light cruisers and destroyers, appeared off Lowestoft. The local naval forces engaged it, and in about twenty minutes it returned to Germany, chased by our light cruisers and destroyers.

"On shore two men, one woman and a child were killed. The material damage seems to have been insignificant, so far as is known at present. Two British light cruisers and a destroyer were hit, but none was sunk."

Other Raids on Coast.

Lowestoft is on the North Sea coast about 100 miles to the northeast of London. It is almost opposite The Hague.

On previous occasions attacks have been made on the English coast during the war by German warships. The most important raid was made December 16, 1914. The owners of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool, about 150 miles north of Lowestoft, were bombarded and about 120 persons were killed. Aided by fog the German vessels escaped.

On shore 24, 1915, a further attempt of the kind was made, but the German squadron was met off Doggerbank by the British battle cruiser squadron under Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty. On being sighted the Germans made for home at high speed. Their rear ship, the Blücher, was sunk and two other cruisers were set on fire and damaged severely.

The German ship Lion was disabled by a shot in one of her feed tanks and was towed home.

Previous Attack on Lowestoft.

The first German naval raid on the British coast was made November 3, 1914. Three battle cruisers, the Seydlitz, Moltke and von der Tann, the armored cruisers Bluecher and York and the protected cruisers Kolberk, Graudenz and Strassburg left port on the evening of November 2, and at dawn appeared off Lowestoft. They bombarded Yarmouth and Lowestoft for an hour and a half and in addition to the large number killed 200 or more persons were wounded. News of the raid produced the greatest excitement in England, where it was thought for a moment that the German invasion of the country might be under way.

Lowestoft, now raised for the second time by warships, is the most easterly town in England, an important fishing station and a fashionable seashore resort. The population is about 30,000. This town has been attacked on several occasions by German air craft.

British Warships Bombard Germans at Zebrugge and Other Positions in Belgium

LONDON, April 25, 1:25 p.m.—An attack on German positions on the Belgian coast by British warships is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. The bombardment is described as one of the heaviest in this region during the war.

The dispatch says the following message has been received in Amsterdam from Flushing:

"Several British warships, accompanied by destroyers and other vessels, yesterday bombarded Zebrugge and the German batteries off Heyst, Blankenberghe and Knocke. The bombardment was one of the heaviest since the beginning of the war, and also of the longest duration.

"The damage done at Zebrugge is said to have been enormous. The harbor and docks were hit several times and many ships were sunk.

"British air craft also threw bombs on German batteries."



AN ULTIMATUM?

GERMAN CODE BOOK IN VON IGEI PAPERS

Federal Agents Obtain Valuable Means of Studying Other Documents Found.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The documents seized by federal agents when they raided the office of Wolfe von Igei gained new importance today through an announcement that among them was a German code book. This code, it is said, unlocked valuable information, since many of the von Igei papers are in cipher. The documents are now in the keeping of the Department of Justice in Washington.

Evidence received by the federal grand jury investigating the alleged plot to destroy the Welland canal convinced the United States district judge today that the government can legally deny the demand of the German ambassador for the return of these papers. Arthur A. Hassell, a real estate agent, who was a witness yesterday, declared that when von Igei, he made affidavit that the rooms were to be used by him "as an advertising agency and for no other purpose."

This evidence, the federal attorney refuses the claim of Ambassador von Igei that the papers were stolen. Agents raided the rooms and arrested von Igei when he was in the act of leaving. He is now in custody.

Other Witnesses Heard.

G. F. Hummel of Chicago, connected with "The Friends of Peace" and the Teutonic Sons of America, and Henri Rogowski, a New York printer, also appeared before the grand jury. They testified, it was reported, regarding national activities of leaders of labor promoting strikes in munition plants.

Agents of the Department of Justice announced that they had received positive information that Constantino Covanni of the five indicted for complicity in the alleged plot to blow up the Welland canal, escaped to Italy and joined a regiment now fighting on the Trentino front.

Federal investigators declared Covanni was the right-hand man of Horst von Holtz, whose "confession" resulted in the arrests of von Igei and Capt. Hans Tauscher.

Covanni was born at Lucca, Italy, twenty-seven years ago, of a good family. He is well educated and speaks several languages fluently. He came to the United States in 1906 and at one time was employed as a private detective.

SAW JAPANESE LANDED.

AMERICAN TELLS OF ARRIVAL IN FRANCE OF MIKADO'S TROOPS.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Fred Cosens, an importer of this city, asserted on his arrival here aboard the French liner steamer Rochambeau that he had witnessed the entraining at Marseille, two weeks ago, of a force of Japanese soldiers, 200 strong. He was positive the troops wore Japanese uniforms, but had no knowledge as to whether they were a part of a stronger force.

It was at Marseille that Russian troops landed last Thursday, but no information has been received in cable dispatches as to the presence of Japanese soldiers.

German Powder Factory Explodes. ATHENS, via Paris, April 25.—A large German powder factory at Dedeaghat has been blown up, says a dispatch from Saloniki. The explosion killed a large number of persons, among them a grandson of Premier Radoslawoff of Bulgaria.

ELECTRIC MERGER BILL RECEIVES A SETBACK

House District Committee Acts on Railway and Power Company Measure.

The proposed merger of the Washington Railway and Electric Company with the Potomac Electric Power Company received a setback in the District committee of the House today when the Fairchild bill was defeated by vote of 8 to 7. The Fairchild measure permits the merger and outlines the conditions under which it would be accomplished. The seven members who voted to permit the merger were Chairman Johnson and Representatives Lloyd, Ragdale, Wheeler, Darrow, Oakley and Gould. The noes were Representatives Lobeck, Burke, Vinson, Dooling, Bailey, Hilliard, Cary and Mapes.

The committee also reported out the bill to prevent the desertion of the flag within the District of Columbia. This measure contains prohibitions against the use of the stars and stripes for advertising purposes.

The Miller bill, raising the maximum speed limits for automobiles, was taken up and considered, but was left in an unfinished state, as the committee had to adjourn to attend the session of the House. Representative Vinson of Georgia offered an amendment permitting the District Commissioners to set the speed limits and certain zones of traffic within which certain speeds should be enforced. The bill will probably be considered at the next meeting.

MR. M'ADOO'S THANKS SENT PERU BY RADIO

Foreign Minister Expresses Regret That Program of Entertainment Was Upset.

LIMA, Peru, April 25.—The newspapers here publish a wireless message from William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the United States Treasury, addressed to Foreign Minister de la Riva Aguiro, thanking him for the cordial welcome extended during the Secretary's recent brief visit to Peru. With this is printed a reply from the foreign minister, expressing regret that the program for the entertainment of the Secretary and his party had been upset.

An extensive program of festivities had been arranged at Lima during the expected visit of Secretary McAdoo and members of the international high commission, but according to Lima dispatches of April 23 the delegates decided not to land at Callao because of reports of bubonic plague in Peru.

Assumed debate on rural credits bill.

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate: Met at noon.

Senator Shafroth addressed Senate, urging equal suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

House: Met at 11 o'clock.

Democratic caucus on the Philippine bill called for tomorrow.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

House: District committee votes unfavorably on the Fairchild bill to permit a merger of the Washington Railway and Electric Company and the Potomac Electric Power Company.

District committee reports favorably a bill to prohibit the use of the American flag for advertising purposes in the District of Columbia.

Naval affairs subcommittee agrees on large appropriations to enlarge the Washington navy yard plant.

GREATER NAVY YARD CALLS FOR \$700,000

Enlargement of Plant to Be Provided For in Bill Now in Subcommittee.

An enlargement of the plant at the Washington navy yard, to cost approximately \$700,000, will, in all probability, be provided for in the naval appropriation bill, now in process of formation in a special subcommittee of the naval affairs committee. Moreover, the draft now carries \$200,000 as the present inadequate old tanks are to be kept at the Washington yard in the draft of the bill at \$65,000. The present inadequate old tanks for storing fuel oil will be replaced by adequate storage facilities to cost \$18,000.

There are minor additions and improvements to the yard figured at \$2,000. The appropriations for extending the Washington yard will be greater than the present act by about \$150,000.

Change for Marine Officers.

There will be a change proposed in the law governing the number of officers in the Marine Corps. Present drafts of this legislation provide that the officers of the corps shall number 4 per cent of the enlisted strength. Published accounts of this proposed legislation have stated that the number of naval officers shall be 4 per cent of the enlisted strength of the navy. This was said today by members of the committee to be totally inaccurate.

Present conditions of legislation in the House make it appear that the full naval appropriations bill will not be taken up for about a month.

Bulgar Losses in the War.

ATHENS, via Paris, April 25.—The losses by the Bulgarian army during the war are estimated by Bulgarian newspapers received here to amount to 47,000 killed and 50,000 wounded or missing.

Another Contingent Reported to Have Been Landed at Marseille.

MAARSEILLE, France, April 25, 1:05 p.m.—Another contingent of Russian troops arrived here this morning.

The first force of Russians arrived at Marseille Thursday of last week and Saturday passed through Lyon on the way northward, presumably for service with the French troops at the front. The number of men in the expedition was not disclosed, although the Russian contingent was described as "a strong force."

It was intimated in dispatches from Marseille that possibly a quarter of a million men would be sent this spring from Russia to France as Russia has more men under training than she can use on her fighting lines and it is easier to equip them in France than in Russia.

War Prisoners Are Isolated.

BERLIN, April 25, via wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—"As an act of reprisal for ill-treatment of German war prisoners in northern Africa, who are cut off from all communication with Germany, the German government has suspended all intercourse with the French prisoners in the camps at Ohdruff and Holmshinden."

The Overseas News Agency announces today, "Six carloads of parcels destined for the French prisoners in these camps have been returned to Bern."

Danish Vessel Reported Seized.

BERLIN, April 25, via wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—"The Overseas News Agency says: 'It is reported from Copenhagen that the British took into port the Danish steamer Guilfooss, removed all the first-class mail, parcels and baggage of the passengers.'"

IRISH REBELS BATTLE WITH BRITISH TROOPS IN DUBLIN'S STREETS

Twelve Persons Known to Have Been Killed and Several Sections of the City Seized.

Outbreak Follows the Arrest of Sir Roger Casement Aboard a German Vessel Attempting to Land Arms.

LONDON, April 25, 3:25 p.m.—Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, announced in the house of commons today that grave disturbances broke out in Dublin yesterday.

He added that troops had been sent to the Irish capital and that the situation was now well in hand.

Twelve Known to Be Dead.

Mr. Birrell said that twelve persons had been killed before the disturbances were quelled. The death list includes four or five soldiers.

Mr. Birrell declared that the rebels were in possession of several parts of the city of Dublin. He said that the post office had been forcibly taken possession of, and that telegraphic communication had been cut.

At 7 o'clock last night, Mr. Birrell said, four or five different parts of Dublin were in the possession of the rebels, but he said they did not control the whole place.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT TO FACE TRIAL ON CHARGES OF TREASON

ammunition in Ireland was made by a vessel, under the guise of a neutral merchant ship, but which in reality was a German auxiliary, in conjunction with a German submarine.

"The auxiliary sank and a number of prisoners were made, among whom was Sir Roger Casement."

Think He Is Innocent.

The news of the capture of Sir Roger was received with satisfaction, mingled with regret at the termination of what previous to his alleged activities with the Germans had been a brilliant career, useful both to humanity and his own country. That he should have been engaged in such a madcap enterprise as the British official communication gives as the reason for his seizure is considered as lending color against the view held by his old friends here that he is mentally unbalanced.

The report of his activities in this country for many months. Last October a returned Irish prisoner reported that Sir Roger had been in the prison camp at Limburg and vainly tried to induce Irish prisoners to join the Irish brigade. He was said to be raising in Germany to fight against England. It was reported a short time ago that Sir Roger had applied for citizenship in Bavaria. Later came a report from a neutral source that he had been arrested in Germany on an unspecified charge.

In League With Germany.

Sir Roger Casement before the outbreak of the European war was in the British consular service, having held posts in Portuguese West Africa, the Congo Free State, Haiti, Santo Domingo and Brazil.

In November, 1914, it was reported that Sir Roger, who was the leader of the separatist faction in Ireland, had gone to Berlin and conferred with the German imperial authorities, his intention, it was said, being to open negotiations between the German government and the anti-English party in Ireland.

Assurances were said to have been given to Sir Roger that should the German troops land in Ireland all native institutions would be respected by the German imperial authorities. It was said, being to open negotiations between the German government and the anti-English party in Ireland.

It is announced officially that Sir Roger was brought to London on Sunday for trial. The charge against him is treason.

Held as Military Prisoner.

The announcement follows: "Sir Roger Casement, who was arrested in connection with an abortive attempt to land arms in Ireland from a German vessel, was brought to London Sunday morning."

"He was met at Euston by officers from Scotland Yard and is now detained in military custody. It is understood evidence of his proceedings in Germany since the outbreak of the war will be produced at his trial."

Announcement of the arrest of Sir Roger was made last night, as follows: "During the period between the afternoon of April 20 and the afternoon of April 21, an attempt to land arms and

MORE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

Another Contingent Reported to Have Been Landed at Marseille.

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It was intimated in dispatches from Marseille that possibly a quarter of a million men would be sent this spring from Russia to France as Russia has more men under training than she can use on her fighting lines and it is easier to equip them in France than in Russia.

Swiss Frontier Is Closed.

Movement of Troops in Alsace Given as the Reason.

BERN, April 24, via Paris, April 25.—The Swiss-German frontier has been closed again because of military movements in Alsace.

The authorities have expelled eleven German, Austrian and Bulgar provincial dealers because of activity in the sale of victuals. Felix Falk, a well known journalist and correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, also has been expelled. The police seized the stock of victuals of the merchants, including quantities of chocolate and coffee valued at nearly a million francs.

Paying on German War Loan.

BERLIN, April 25, via wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—"The amount paid in installments on the new German war loan up to April 18 was \$128,000,000 marks, or 74 per cent of the total. Payment of only 30 per cent of the subscriptions was required up to that time."

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